

(choose the single best answer)

1. All the following statements concerning the inferior epigastric artery are correct EXCEPT:
 - a- It arises from the femoral artery.
 - b- It is medial to the vas deferens in the male at the deep inguinal ring.
 - c- It pierces the transversalis fascia and enters the rectus sheath.
 - d- It anastomosis with the superior epigastric artery.
2. Regarding the inguinal canal spot the wrong statement:
 - a- In infants the superficial and deep inguinal rings are superimposed.
 - b- In adults inguinal canal is 1.5 inches long directed downwards and medially.
 - c- In females it transmits round ligament, ilioinguinal nerve and genital branch of genitofemoral nerve.
 - d- Inferior epigastric vessel lies lateral to deep inguinal ring.
3. The first part of duodenum has the following relations EXCEPT:
 - a- Anteriorly; it is related to GB & quadrate lobe.
 - b- Posteriorly; it is related to PV, CBD and gastroduodenal artery.
 - c- Superiorly; it is related to the epiploic foramen.
 - d- Inferiorly; it is related to body of pancreas
4. Regarding the vermiform appendix spot the wrong statement :
 - a- Arises from the posteromedial aspect of caecum 1" below the ileocaecal valve.
 - b- Usually lies in the retrocaecal recess.
 - c- Has three taenia coli.
 - d- The appendicular artery runs along the free border of mesoappendix and distally along the wall of the appendix.
5. Sigmoid mesocolon shows all the following features EXCEPT:
 - a- Attachment is inverted V.
 - b- Apex is near the division of left common iliac artery.
 - c- Ureter descends behind the apex.
 - d- The right limb ends at the level of sacral promontory.
6. Regarding the cystic duct all the following are true EXCEPT:
 - a- Has a spiral valve in its interior
 - b- Shares in formation of Calot's triangle
 - c- Allows bile to flow only from gall bladder to the bile duct.
 - d- Usually joins the common hepatic duct on its right side.
7. The cystic artery arises from which of the following arteries?
 - a- Splenic
 - b- Right gastric
 - c- Right hepatic
 - d- Gastroduodenal.

8. The ligamentum teres of the liver is obliterated vestige of:
a- Right umbilical artery.
b- Right umbilical vein.
c- Left umbilical artery.
d- Left umbilical vein.
9. The superior mesenteric and splenic veins unite to form the portal vein behind the:
a- First part of the duodenum.
b- Transverse colon.
c- Spleen.
d- Neck of the pancreas.
10. Upper border of body of pancreas is related to:
a- Splenic vein.
b- Splenic artery.
c- Left gastric artery.
d- Left renal vein
11. Which of the following lies in the gastrosplenic ligament?
a- Splenic artery.
b- Left gastric artery.
c- Short gastric vessels.
d- Tail of pancreas.
12. Which statement regarding splenic artery is not true?
a- It is the branch of superior mesenteric artery.
b- It runs a tortuous course.
c- It runs along upper border of pancreas.
d- It reaches spleen through lieno-renal ligament.
13. The second part of the duodenum lies anterior to the:
a- Inferior vena cava.
b- Right kidney.
c- Liver.
d- Gall bladder.
14. The head of pancreas shows all the following features EXCEPT:
a- It lies in the C-shaped curve of the duodenum.
b- Posteriorly related to inferior vena cava.
c- Anteriorly related to transverse colon.
d- The uncinate process is related anteriorly to the inferior mesenteric artery
15. All the following arise from the inferior mesenteric artery EXCEPT:
a- Left colic artery.
b- Middle colic artery.
c- Sigmoid arteries.
d- Superior rectal artery
16. Regarding the portal vein all are true EXCEPT:
a- Drains venous blood from the whole of the intra-abdominal alimentary tract.
b- Receives the splenic vein as a tributary.
c- Receives branches from the liver.
d- Is closely related to the bile duct and common hepatic artery.

17. Regarding the crura of the diaphragm all are true EXCEPT:
- a- The right crus is larger longer and stronger.
 - b- The right crus is attached to the upper 3 lumbar vertebrae.
 - c- The left crus is attached to the upper 2 lumbar vertebrae.
 - d- The medial arcuate ligament lies across the aorta, connecting the 2 crurae.
18. All the following statements are true regarding the oesophageal opening of the diaphragm EXCEPT:
- a- It lies at the level of 10th thoracic vertebra.
 - b- It situated through the left crus.
 - c- The 2 vagi pass through this opening
 - d- It transmits branches of left gastric artery and vein.
19. All the following statements concerning the rectum are correct EXCEPT:
- a- It begins at the level of the 3rd sacral vertebra.
 - b- It ends in front of the tip of the coccyx.
 - c- It has no appendices epiploicae and no taeniae coli
 - d- It usually has five transverse folds in its interior.
20. Which statement concerning right kidney is not correct:
- a- Enclosed in several fascial sheaths.
 - b- Lies on iliacus muscle.
 - c- Related to branches of ventral primary ramus of first lumbar nerve.
 - d- Lies lower than left kidney.
21. The dangerous area of the scalp is:
- a- Skin.
 - b- Dense connective tissue layer.
 - c- Aponeurotic layer.
 - d- Loose areolar connective tissue layer.
22. The superficial surface of the hyoglossus muscle is related to the following structures EXCEPT:
- a- Lingual nerve
 - b- Submandibular duct
 - c- Hypoglossal nerve
 - d- Lingual artery
23. Which of the following structures lies just behind the carotid sheath?
- a. Vagus nerve.
 - b. Superior root of ansa cervicalis.
 - c. Inferior root of ansa cervicalis.
 - d. Sympathetic trunk.
24. The external carotid artery
- a- Terminates behind the neck of mandible by dividing into maxillary and posterior auricular arteries.
 - b- Is contained within the carotid sheath.
 - c- Shows a dilatation at its proximal end.
 - d- Is separated from the internal carotid by styloid process and structures attached to it.

25. Which of the following is not a tributary of the internal jugular vein?
- Inferior thyroid vein.
 - Middle thyroid vein.
 - Lingual vein.
 - Jugular lymph trunk.
26. Which of the following nerves supplies the platysma?
- Cervical plexus.
 - Facial nerve.
 - Mandibular nerve.
 - Vagus nerve.
27. With regard to the muscles of mastication all are true EXCEPT:
- they are supplied by the mandibular nerve
 - the parotid duct crosses superficially to the masseter
 - the medial pterygoid is related laterally to the styloid muscles
 - The lateral pterygoid has two heads of origin.
28. The sheath of the thyroid gland is formed from which of the following facial layers?
- Carotid sheath.
 - Prevertebral.
 - Superficial layer of the cervical fascia.
 - Pretracheal.
29. The anteromedial surface of the parotid gland is related to the following structures EXCEPT:
- Masseter muscle
 - Medial pterygoid
 - Ramus of the mandible
 - Lateral pterygoid
30. The parotid duct opens:
- In the vestibule of mouth opposite upper second molar tooth.
 - In the vestibule of mouth opposite upper second premolar tooth.
 - In the oral cavity opposite upper second molar tooth.
 - In the floor of the mouth on either side of frenulum of tongue.
31. The following statements concerning the chorda tympani are correct EXCEPT:
- It contains parasympathetic postganglionic fibers.
 - It contains special sensory (taste) fibers.
 - It joins the lingual nerve in the infratemporal fossa
 - It carries secretomotor fibers to the submandibular and sublingual salivary glands.
32. Regarding the submandibular salivary gland all statements are true EXCEPT:
- The superficial lobe lies superficial to the mylohyoid muscle.
 - The deep lobe lies superficial to hyoglossus muscle
 - Its lateral surface is related to submandibular fossa of the mandible.
 - Its parasympathetic supply is through the lesser petrosal nerve.
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33. The common carotid artery usually bifurcates into the external and internal carotid arteries at the level of the:
- Cricoid cartilage.
 - Upper border of the thyroid cartilage.
 - Neck of the mandible.
 - Sternoclavicular joint.
34. Regarding the recurrent laryngeal nerve which statement is untrue:
- The right recurrent nerve winds around the 1st part of right subclavian artery, the left nerve winds around the arch of aorta.
 - It ascends in the tracheo-oesophageal groove.
 - It enters the larynx at the inferior horn of thyroid cartilage.
 - It supplies all muscle of the larynx including the cricothyroid muscle.
35. Regarding to sulcus terminalis of tongue all the following are true EXCEPT:
- Its apex is directed anteriorly.
 - Circumvallate papillae lie just in front of it.
 - Behind it lie lymphoid nodules under the mucous membrane.
 - It separates developmentally different parts of tongue
36. The thyrocervical trunk usually:
- Arises from the first part of the subclavian artery.
 - Gives off the suprascapular artery.
 - Gives off the inferior thyroid artery.
 - Lies along the medial border of the scalenus anterior muscle.
37. Regarding the thoracic duct all are true EXCEPT:
- It is the largest lymphatic vessel in the body.
 - Enters the thorax through the caval opening of the diaphragm.
 - Passes anterior to the medial border of the scalenus anterior muscle.
 - Terminates at the junction of left subclavian vein and left internal jugular veins.
38. Regarding The carotid sheath all are true EXCEPT:
- Is attached superiorly to the base of skull.
 - Fuses with the pericardium inferiorly.
 - Encloses the jugular vein and vagus nerve.
 - Encloses the external carotid artery.
39. Regarding The phrenic nerve all are true EXCEPT:
- Is mainly derived from the 4th cervical nerve root.
 - Lies deep to the prevertebral fascia.
 - Passes anterior to the subclavian artery on the left side.
 - Passes anterior to the subclavian vein.
40. As regards to the scalenus anterior muscle all the following are true EXCEPT:
- Is attached to the anterior tubercles of typical cervical vertebrae (3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th).
 - Is related posteriorly to roots of brachial plexus.
 - Separates the subclavian artery from the subclavian vein.
 - Is inserted on the second rib.

41. Herniation of the uncus of temporal lobe through the tentorial notch leads to dilatation of pupil due to pressure on :
- Midbrain.
 - Thalamus.
 - Occipital cortex.
 - 3rd cranial nerve.
42. Which of the following muscles initiates abduction on shoulder joint?
- Supraspinatus.
 - Deltoid.
 - Long head of biceps.
 - Serratus anterior.
43. With regard to pectoralis major muscle all are true EXCEPT:
- It is supplied by pectoral nerves.
 - Its contraction is used to test mobility of a breast lump.
 - Its lower border forms the posterior axillary fold.
 - It can adduct and medially rotate the humerus
44. The long thoracic nerve supplies:
- Pectoralis minor.
 - Teres major.
 - Subscapularis.
 - Serratus anterior.
45. Deep surface of the mammary gland is related to all the following EXCEPT:
- Pectoralis major
 - Serratus anterior
 - Latissimus dorsi
 - Anterior wall of rectus sheath
46. The nerve most likely to be damaged by fracture surgical neck of humerus is
- Axillary nerve.
 - Musculocutaneous nerve.
 - Median nerve.
 - Radial nerve
47. Which of the following is a prime flexor of distal interphalangeal joint?
- Flexor digitorum superficialis.
 - Flexor digitorum profundus.
 - Lumbricals.
 - Palmar interossei
48. All the following statements are true about midpalmar space EXCEPT:
- It lies under medial part of palmar aponeurosis.
 - It communicates with medial three lumbrical canals.
 - It communicates with digital synovial sheaths.
 - It is separated from hypothenar muscles by medial palmar septum.

49. Sensory loss over lateral half of the anterior surface of forearm is due to involvement of which of the following nerves?
- a- Median.
 - b- Ulnar.
 - c- Radial.
 - d- Musculocutaneous
50. The axillary lymph nodes drain all the following EXCEPT:
- a- Upper limb.
 - b- Mammary gland.
 - c- Body wall above the level of umbilicus.
 - d- Side of neck.
51. Regarding the ulnar nerve in the hand all are true EXCEPT :
- a- Passes into the hand deep to the flexor retinaculum.
 - b- Supplies all the interossei.
 - c- Supplies the hypothenar muscles.
 - d- Supplies adductor pollicis.
52. Regarding the median nerve all are true EXCEPT:
- a- Derives its fibers from segments C6 – 8 and T1.
 - b- Gives off a muscular branch to the triceps.
 - c- Supplies the lateral half of the flexor digitorum profundus.
 - d- Supplies the first 2 lumbricals.
53. All of the following statements concerning the course of the femoral artery are correct EXCEPT:
- a- It passes deep to inguinal ligament midway between the anterior superior iliac spine and the pubic symphysis.
 - b- It bisects the triangle in a vertical direction.
 - c- It descends through the adductor canal.
 - d- It descends through the femoral canal.
54. The structures in the femoral sheath are arranged from lateral to medial side as:
- a- Femoral nerve, femoral artery, femoral vein.
 - b- Femoral artery, femoral vein, femoral canal.
 - c- Femoral vein, femoral artery, femoral canal.
 - d- Femoral vein, femoral artery, femoral nerve.
55. Enlarging the femoral ring medially to relieve strangulation of femoral hernia is sometimes met with serious haemorrhage due to rupture of:
- a- Femoral vein.
 - b- Femoral artery.
 - c- Accessory obturator artery.
 - d- Obturator artery.

56. Inability to extend the knee may be due to injury to:
- a- Tibial nerve.
 - b- Sciatic nerve.
 - c- Femoral nerve.
 - d- Obturator nerve
57. All of the following statements concerning the profunda femoris artery are correct EXCEPT:
- a- It arises from the femoral artery.
 - b- It gives off the lateral and medial femoral circumflex artery.
 - c- It usually gives off four perforating branches.
 - d- It gives rise to the superficial epigastric.
58. All these structures occupy the superior mediastinum EXCEPT the:
- a- Heart and pericardium.
 - b- Thymus.
 - c- Aortic arch.
 - d- Trachea.
59. All the following are the branches of the arch of aorta EXCEPT:
- a- Left common carotid.
 - b- Right common carotid.
 - c- Brachiocephalic trunk.
 - d- Left subclavian.
60. The azygos vein arches above the root of the right lung to end in:
- a- Superior vena cava,
 - b- Inferior vena cava.
 - c- Right atrium.
 - d- Internal jugular vein.